

READ AND REFLECT.

THE efforts put forth by houses like **ROBINSON, PARKER & CO.** are fully APPRECIATED by the citizens of Washington.

They evidently believe in buying dry-goods of dry-goods stores, crockery at a china store, grinders of hardware dealers and CLOTHING of an establishment that makes a SPECIAL business of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

By this course better values are given and better service rendered.

Our business is clothing exclusively. Come in and let us put you on our list of customers. We can refer you to any of the well-dressed men you meet; in fact, ask any one where to buy reliable clothing and the answer will be:

ROBINSON, PARKER & CO.,

319 Seventh Street N. W.

WE are prepared to show you the FINEST assortment of Cutaway, Sack and Frock Suits, Spring Overcoats, Separate Trousers and Fancy Vests that you ever saw, all at prices that are ABSOLUTELY the LOWEST for the QUALITY, not exorbitant now and cut in half later on.

Robinson, Parker & Co.

Clothiers, Exclusively,

319 7TH ST. N. W.

MEANS TO RUN THE CAMPAIGN.

Republicans Forming the National Congressional Committee.

The Republican Senators and Representatives were in caucus last night to select the members of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. Senator Hoar presided and Representative McComas acted as secretary.

Owing to the long House caucus yesterday afternoon there was a small attendance and it was not expedient to complete the list. The following members were chosen and the other State delegations will report the names of their selections to Secretary McComas to-morrow:

Colorado, Townsend; Delaware, Higgins; Illinois, Rowland; Indiana, Chandler; Iowa, Gear; Kentucky, Wilson; Louisiana, Coleman; Maryland, McComas; Massachusetts, Walker; Michigan, Stockbridge; Missouri, Wade; New Hampshire, Blair; New Jersey, Buchanan; New York, Belden; Pennsylvania, Bingham; Tennessee, Hoar; Virginia, Rowden; West Virginia, Atkinson; Wisconsin, Sawyer; Wyoming, Carey; Idaho, Dubois.

A YOUTHFUL CRAP-SHOOTER.

General George Washington's testimony was given by a youthful player, had to pay a fine of \$5 this morning, very much against his will. He gave George Washington as the name of a witness who could prove his innocence of so demoralizing a game as crap.

George Washington always told the truth," said Judge Miller, "but I don't think that his testimony on this occasion would convince me but that you were guilty."

George does not take after the Father of his Country a little bit.

THE WORM HAS TURNED.

He has been trodden on till patience ceased to be a virtue.

The young man who does the dramatic for the Minneapolis Tribune is now upon the track of the Tribune proof-reader with a mallet, a broadaxe and assorted missiles of various kinds. There is liable to be "most foul and bloody murder" when they meet. The dramatic man has certain cherished notions in regard to the Shakespearean drama, which he embodied in a program of criticism upon Miss Walworth's "Twelfth Night" at the Harris. It appears, however, that the proof-reader also has unique and peculiar notions of his own touching upon the drama. The dramatic man affirmed that Miss Walworth's rendition of Viola showed her to be an artist of the highest rank. The proof-reader, however, denied otherwise, and put her down in cold nonpareil type as an artist of the lightest order.

The proof-reader is likewise of the opinion that Miss Walworth is excellent at character painting, while the dramatic man admired her skill in dramatic painting. Inasmuch as the dramatic man writes a large, clear and legible hand, he regards these intrusions of the proof-reader upon his own peculiar field as insulting to the last degree. He has long borne continued, repeated and audacious insults of this nature with placidity and indifference, but these continued offenses on the part of the wall-eyed individual who mutilates his copy and slaughters the classical beauty of his diction have continued long enough.

THE NATION'S TRIBUNE

TO ONE OF THE NOBLEST OF HER ADOPTED SONS.

Ceremonies in the Senate Chamber. On the funeral of Senator Beck. The Casket Brought Beneath Floral Offerings—The Funeral Procession.

The day broke slowly, almost sultry. The heavens were overcast with gray, sombre clouds, through which the sun's rays failed to penetrate. From the overhanging clouds the rain fell steadily upon the drenched earth. It seemed as though nature, in sympathy with one man, was weeping over the loss of one of her noblemen.

Over the Capitol, the great white marble palace of the nation, at half-mast hung the flag of the dead statesman. The country, the country he had served so long and well, and whose honor he had upheld and whose welfare he had maintained so faithfully upon the floors of the legislative chamber.

The day wore slowly on, and at 9:30 the committee of arrangements of the two houses and the pall-bearers met at the residence of Mr. Brockbridge, on Capitol Hill. Soon after they emerged, and followed the casket to the Supreme Court building, where the casket was placed in the hall of the House of Representatives. The casket was carried in by six Capitol policemen and placed upon the pedestal. Just behind the casket followed Senator Beck's daughter, Mrs. Goodloe, leaning heavily on the arm of her husband. She was followed by the other relatives of the deceased and others, and in this order the procession started to the train, the casket being carried by the members of the House of Representatives.

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CONVERSING BY CABLE.

WHAT THE GOSSIPS OF LONDON ARE TALKING ABOUT.

The French Royalists' Flurry Dismissed—The German Are Bent Upon Taking Bread From French Mouths—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, May 6.—Those of the French Royalists who are not loudly proclaiming that the imbecile management of several prominent members of the faction ruled what little chance of success the enthusiastic Royalists hoped for are confident that the late demonstration did lasting good to the cause. The danger was, in their estimation, that supineness should be thought by the people to have become the settled policy of the Monarchists, and that they were incapable of action unless aroused into energy by some direct upheaval of society.

But now numbers of them are in prison and can in a manner pose as martyrs. The slightly bruised are parading the boulevards like returned warriors, and those who are nursing their broken heads in retirement are awaiting the opportunity of exhibiting their honorable scars in public. When the King enjoys his own of course these fiery spirits will be the first rewarded with titles and honors if they are alive. It is rumored that the Government intend to make a diversion of its own in the hope of giving the Parisians something new to talk about and cause the little Royalist flurry to be, if not forgotten, at least overshadowed for the while. It must be a diversion of course, and it appears to be settled that an often repeated, but always successful, appeal to French prejudice and fear will be made. That the insidious Germans, while constantly sustaining from beginning an open and doubtful warfare are bent on taking the bread out of as many French mouths as possible is the firm Gallic belief.

There are in Paris and its suburbs alone nearly 30,000 acknowledged Germans. Now, add to these, say the Alsatians, pretended Alsatians, Belgians and Swiss, who are really the subjects and spies of Emperor William, and you have in the Department of the Seine alone 50,000 enemies of France each of whom takes the place of a son of the soil and lessens the wages of all Frenchmen. There is something it would appear, in the latter phase of the question, for while during the last year only a little over five hundred unrepentant Germans were expelled from France over thirteen hundred so-called Belgians were escorted to the frontier.

By a SECRET BALLOT.

The Italian Senate to Be Asked to Provide for Church Expenses.

Rome, May 6.—Prime Minister Crispi this morning presided over a meeting of the Cabinet convened to consider the action of the Senate yesterday in adopting an amendment to the estimates, throwing out that clause of the Charities bill which provides for church expenses.

The Cabinet finally determined to request the Senate to pass the bill by secret ballot. When this was done the Chamber of Deputies would be asked to reject the Senate amendment. The members of the Cabinet believe that the Chamber would repass the original bill as amended, the Senate would recede from its position.

Chancellor Caprivi's Views.

Berlin, May 6.—Chancellor Caprivi, presiding over the Bundesrath yesterday, took part in the discussion of colonial questions and delivered a long speech thereon. He was neither an optimist nor pessimist in regard to the colonial policy, he said, but he could announce that its direction would remain unchanged.

New Panama Canal Scheme.

Paris, May 6.—The report of the Panama Canal Commission, after expressing regret at the unfavorable prospect in regard to funds for completing the work, declared the best solution of the difficulty would be to obtain from the maritime States a guaranty of interest upon the capital employed.

For Parliamentary Honors.

Dublin, May 6.—John Roche Woodford will contest the representation for Galway in the House of Commons. Mr. Woodford has been decided to confer the freedom of the city upon Henry M. Stanley.

Comments on Bismarck's Diplomacy.

Berlin, May 6.—The Hamburger Nachrichten, discussing the statement that ex-Chancellor Bismarck had not been successful in establishing his influence at London as at Vienna, says that Prince Bismarck's only aim had been to secure for the triple alliance, and more especially for Italy as a member of that alliance, the prestige which would attach to the moral support of British naval strength. Continuing its comments the Nachrichten adds: "Whoever imputes more ambitious aims imputes to Germany a policy of clumsy unskillfulness."

A Free Transfer System.

The Commissioners held a board meeting this afternoon to hear remarks from a delegation of street railway gentlemen in reference to the pending House bill, 7438, to establish a universal free street railroad transfer system in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The Bank is Sound.

MONROVIA, Pa., May 6.—The president of the Montgomery Bank reiterates that the bank is amply fortified with ready cash to meet all demands.

Umbrella Thief Fined.

George White, colored, was fined \$10 in the Police Court to-day for stealing an umbrella from Rosenthal's store.

The Name No Protection.

From the Boston Herald.

One of the houses blown down by the tornado out in Ohio the other day was that belonging to Reasonable Wall. Names don't seem to signify when the winds let themselves loose.

One Taxed Article.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The McKinley Tariff bill taxes nearly everything which comes to this country except cheap foreign labor. Low wages will, therefore, continue to be paid for the manufacture of high-priced goods.

The Duty on Corks.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The proposed duty of fifteen cents per pound on corks will not materially affect the jug trade in prohibition liquors. The jug is seldom corked in that State.

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A SWEEPING VICTORY.

THE WORKMEN IN CHICAGO GAIN ALL THEIR DEMANDS.

Emperor William's Significant Address to the Reichstag—The New German Labor Bill—Bakers Demand More Pay—The Local Situation.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The carpenters' strike was officially declared settled to-day and work will be generally resumed on Thursday morning. The bosses conceded almost every important demand of the men. The terms of settlement provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, fix the minimum rate of wages at thirty-five cents an hour up to August 1, and thereafter at 37 cents an hour and provide for a permanent arbitration committee. The Bosses' Association will employ only union men, including foremen.

All the marble cutters in the city have achieved the eight-hour day with the exception of the employes of two firms, and the indications are that these two will submit before long. The 1,700 employes of the Malleable Iron Works are still out, with small prospects of effecting a compromise with their employers. All other factories along the black road, except one or two small establishments, are running and there has been no disturbance thus far on that celebrated thoroughfare.

THE STRIKING GRANITE CUTTERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6.—There are no new developments relating to the granite cutters' strike in Westerly. The men remain silent and determined, and, among themselves, there are no differences. A few of the strikers have left for other cities, where they expect to find immediate employment.

The Police Confronted.

PARIS, May 6.—The police of Paris have received the congratulations of M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, for their effective services on the occasion of the May-Day celebration.

A Bakers' Strike Threatened.

HAIFA, N. S., May 6.—The journeymen bakers demand an increase of pay and a reduction of the hours of labor to ten per day. At present they receive 150 francs a month and work sixteen hours per day. Unless their demands are complied with they will strike on Friday.

Cotton Workers Locked Out.

BERLIN, May 6.—Seven hundred workmen have been locked out by a Hanoverian cotton mill. The mill proprietors defend their action on the ground that as a consequence of a partial strike of their employes, material had become so scarce as to make the lock-out necessary.

An Outrage Attempted.

PARIS, May 6.—A dispatch from Roubaix states that the strikers attempted to cut the pipes by which water is conveyed to the manufactories, but that the troops prevented the outrage.

Anarchist Agitators Arrested.

PARIS, May 6.—Anarchist leaders who for days past have been engaged in inciting the workmen of Lille and Roubaix in the Department of the North to violence have been placed under arrest.

The New German Labor Bill.

BERLIN, May 6.—The main features of the new labor bill to be introduced by the Government are the prohibition of Sunday-holiday manifestations, Sunday labor and employment of children under thirteen years of age. Women will not be allowed to perform night work under the provisions of the bill, nor will they be allowed to work after 5:30 p. m. on Saturdays.

The Strike Situation in Austria.

VIENNA, May 6.—Strikes continue to occur throughout Austria. The Ostrau mine owners have conceded the demands for the eight-hour shift, the continuance of piece-work, and some points of smaller importance. The men are still working under military surveillance, and have not decided whether to accept the concession or not. The majority of the striking bakers at Pesth are still out.

Emperor William's Address.

He Urges the Reichstag to Adopt Labor Measures.

BERLIN, May 6.—The Emperor, in opening the Reichstag to-day, expressed the hope that it would be found feasible to satisfactorily solve all those important questions which pressed themselves upon the attention of Germany. Above all things else, the Emperor was desirous that legislation should be had for the protection in all their rights and privileges of German workmen.

The momentous and significant strike movements which during the past year had agitated all Europe, as well as the empire, suggested a rigid examination into the question as to whether, under the laws of existing State organizations, adequate account was taken of the justifiable aspirations and reasonable demands of the working people.

The Emperor said that these phases of the great industrial question which claimed the foremost attention of the Reichstag were those of sanitation, and the hours and conditions of female and child labor.

The laws concerning the compilation and distribution of school books for the use of the children of the empire, and the required supplementary action in judicial cases, were also mentioned.

The Emperor said that the Government would introduce a bill having in view the accomplishment of these objects. It would also submit a measure designed to better regulate the distribution of industrial courts of arbitration, so that they might be appealed to for the settlement of disputes between masters and men.

The Emperor, continuing, said: "I trust in your willing co-operation in order to bring about an agreement in the legislative bodies on the proposed reforms, and that we may thus take a significant forward step in the peaceful development of the relations of labor and capital."

The Local Situation.

No Fears of a Strike—Eight Hours May Prevail.

The local labor situation is practically unchanged, although the carpenters are inclined to be enthusiastic over the glowing success their brethren of the saw and hammer are meeting with at Chicago and elsewhere. In view of the

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